CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Estonian Telecommunication Mobilization Plans

1. "In case of war mobilization, 50 per cent of all workers and employees in the telegraph and telephone networks of the Estonian SSR are scheduled to be used to make up the personnel of separate (otdelnyy) 'telegraph-building' and separate 'telegraph-operating' companies. The 101st and 182nd separate 'telegraph-operating' companies of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR are to be formed in Tallinn. (Information dated [redacted] 25X1A

2. "In 1949-1950 four large depots for technical equipment of the Soviet Ministry for Communications were built one km. west of the Tammalu railway station, south of the town of Tapa. Those depots contain:

   (a) All sorts of equipment for fixing wires to poles, including hooks of the types 'KM-16' and 'KM-18'.

   (b) Isolators of the types 'TF-2' and 'TF-3'.

   (c) Steel pintles of the types 'ShT-2D' and 'ShT-3D'.

   (d) About 500 km. of 4 mm. steel wire of the type 'O'.

3. "The organization of a 'separate telegraph-operating company of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR' is as follows:

   Four identical platoons, each comprising six working commandoes:

   (1) Commando of line supervisers (linetsiye podsmotrshchiki)
   (2) Commando of communications electricians
   (3) Commando of communications technicians

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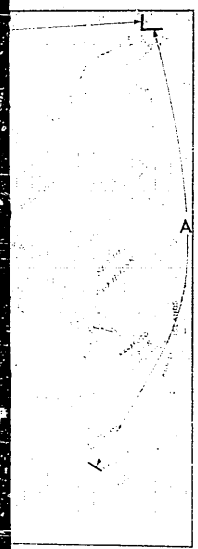

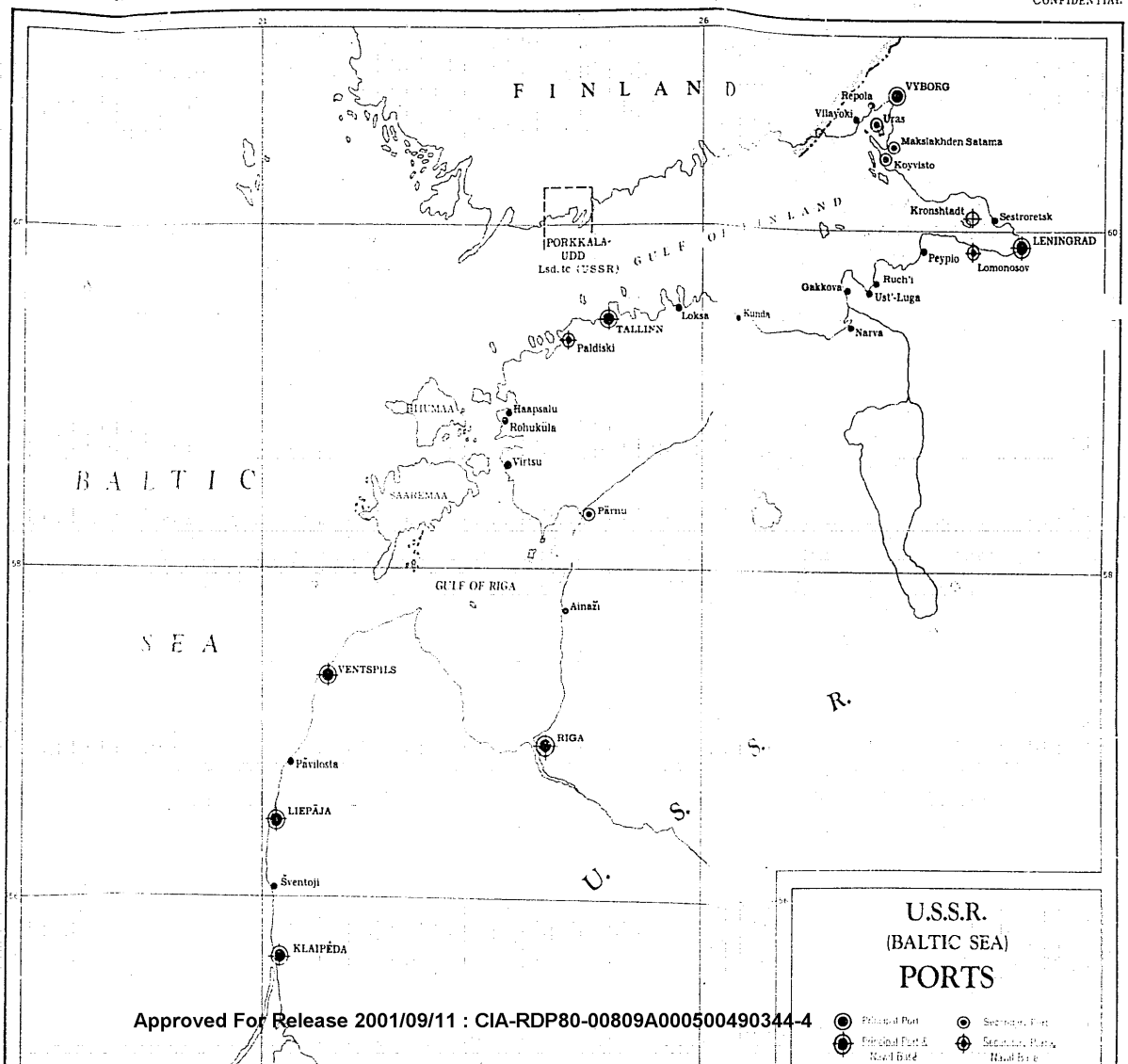

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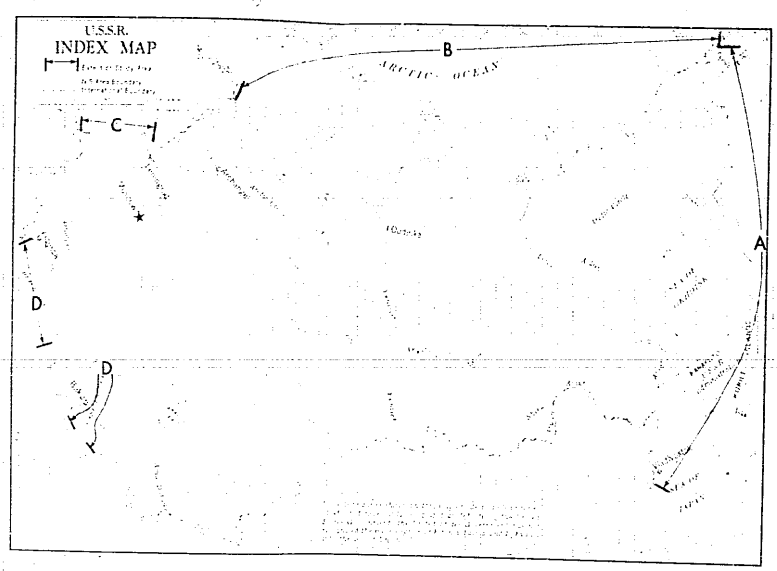

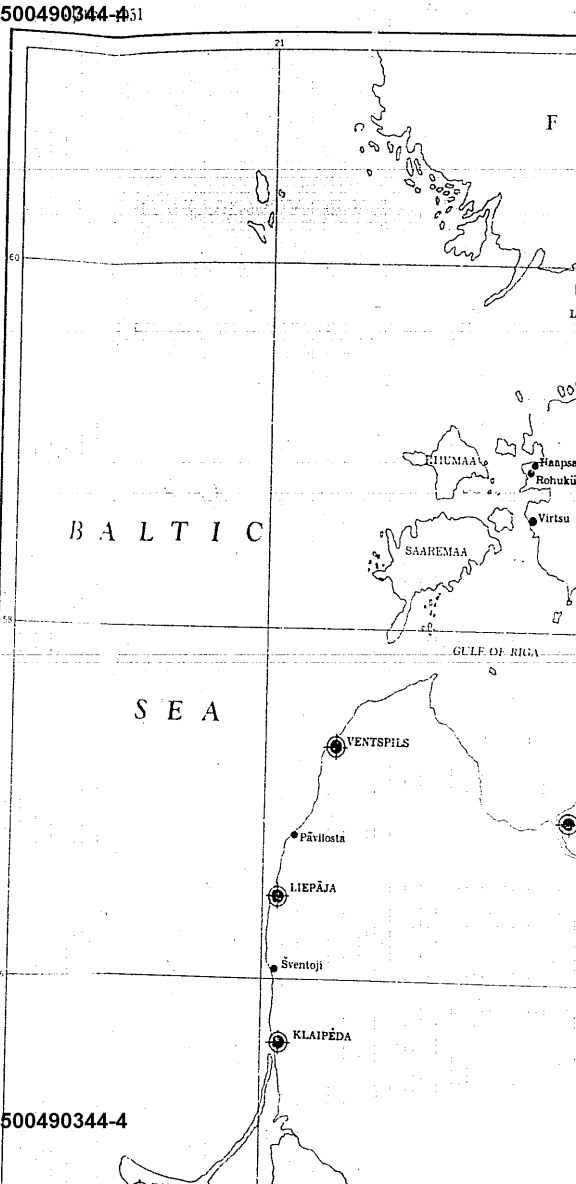

(4) Commando of BODO telegraph operators
(5) Commando of ST-35 and Morse telegraph operators
(6) Commando of telephone operators

IL-1 Apparatus

4. "Since 1952 the 'telegraph-building' battalions of the Soviet communications troops have been provided with the 'Apparatus IL-1' (Impulsny Izmeritel Linii - impulse measurer of the line).

5. "By means of the IL-1 apparatus one can find in one minute where a telegraph or telephone line has been damaged. The range of the apparatus is up to 50 km. The IL-1 apparatus is connected with the line (wire). The generator of the apparatus sends impulses into the wire. On the radar principle, the impulses are fully or partly reflected from the damaged spot and show the distance between the damage and the place where the apparatus is connected to the line on the screen of the apparatus.

6. "The IL-1 has been constructed by the TsNIEL (Tsentralnaia Nauchno-Issledovatelnaia Elektrotekhnicheskaia Laboratoria - Central Electrotechnical Scientific Research Laboratory) in Moscow by the engineers Ya. L. Bykhovski and V. L. Bakinovski.

7. "The main parts of the IL-1 apparatus are: a Maliarov magnetron and an electronic-ray tube, which has a scale on its screen, on which the distance of the impulse reflection is noted."

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